# MARY STANNARD'S DEATH.

Beginning of the Sixth Week of the Hayden Trial.

AN OLD CLO' EXHIBITION.

Professor White Again Testifies --- No Blood on Hayden's Garments.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11, 1879. The Hayden trial presented numerous interesting features to-day, this being the opening of the sixth its manufacture, the structure of its crystals and its effects upon the human system, which has been almost the sole topic for weeks, was passed over. The tragedy was brought nearer to those present in the court room by the production of garments worn on the day of the murder by Hayden, the inurdered girl, and the old man Benjamin Stevens, once sus-pected of the murder. These garments passed through different channels into the hands of Professor White, of Yale College, under instructions to him to examine them for blood stains. The State called him merely to show that he received the aricies, but when he fell into the hands of Mr. Watrous, on cross-examination, that gentleman drew from him rather an interesting scientific lecture on blood corpuscies. The Professor, it appeared, had made extended investigations of this branch of dence, which has of late years assumed so important a place in medical jurisprudence. In one respect Mr. Watrous gained a point, and that was in pretty clearly showing to the jury that the science was one in which the rules and demonstrations were not yet so positive as to entitle testimony regarding the identification of blood corpuscles to very great weight in the minds of a jury.

GATHERING THE GARMENTS. The proceedings opened with the testimony of Deputy Sheriff Hull, who testified to obtaining various articles of clothing worn by Hayden, Mary Stannard and Benjamin Stevens on the day of the tragedy and delivering them to Professor White to be examined for blood stains. These were secured at intervals during September and October, 1878, and included:-First bundle, Hayden's chip hat, cardigan jacket, white "false front" and collar; bundle, working pantaloons, three shirts, coat, &c.; third bundle, clothing belonging to Benja-min Stevens; fourth bundle, Mary Stannard's calico tained Stovens' knife. These different article were in witness' possession at the time of the preliminary hearing at Madison, in September, 1878. On cross-examination witness said that he observed no blood stains on the clothing, and that on the day of the errest of Hayden he saw his brogans, but had not

then taken them.
Sheriff Bixbee, recalled, testified that he asked Hayden, a month after the murder, for his boy's knife. Hayden said it was lost, but that diligent reached witness through the hands of Justice Wil sox, the Trial Justice at Madison. On the day of Hayden's rearrest he gave to Bixbee an oilstone which he used around the house for sharpening knives. The only new fact developed on cross-ex-amination was that when asked to make search for the missing knife Hayden appeared not only willing but anxious to make the search.

Lester G. Birdsey, clerk at the New Haven County

Jail, testified to temporarily caring for the bundles of Hayden's and Mary Stannard's clothing.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS. amail, square packing box, surmounted by a brown paper bundle, through whose gaping wrapper were seen smaller bundles tied with red tape. These were the various srticles of clothing which had been turned over to Professor White for analysis for traces of blood.

of blood.

Professor White, for the fourth time during the trial, ascended the witness stand. The first article inquired about was Hayden's knife, with which, it is alleged, the stab in Mary Stannard's neck was inflicted. Professor White delivered it to Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, last January, to examine for traces of blood. Dr. Treadwell retained it a month or more. Witness also received Mary Stannard's sunbonnet, which was folded and lying underneath her head when the corpse was discovered. The bonnet was held up to view by Professor White, and there was a bending of heads forward all over the court room to see the first object directly connected with the tragedy which has been exhibited since the trial began. The bonnet was of a checolate colored figured calico, and one portion was stiff with the blood of the dead girl. object directly connected with the tragedy which has been exhibited since the trial began. The bonnet was of a chocolate colored figured calico, and one portion was stiff with the blood of the dead girl. Next. Professor White produced other articles delivered to him at various times, as described by Sheriff Byxbee and Deputy Sheriff Hull. Hayden's cardigan lacket was much worn, and the linen collar and "Talse front" bosom dingy and creased. The overalls provoked a smile as they were held up, owing to the presence of a large patch, presenting a violent contrast with the material of the garment. The knife of Hayden's boy was a common, cheap single bladed article. Professor White said that he had also received various articles of Mary Stannard's clothing. They were not produced, however. Attention was next attracted by other articles of Hayden's clothing. His cold was a dungy gray, thin garment. His two shirts were both of striped cotton, faded, and to the neckband of one was attached two and to the other three pieces of red tape.

"These are the shirts I call Nos. 2 and 3," explained Professor White.

"Where is No. 1?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"Pil come to that after awhile," was the reply, and the witness next produced a carving and table knife taken from Hayden's house, and then the shirt and working pantaleons worn by him on the day of the murder. The latter were of light brown cotten material and the shirt of striped goods. "This shirt," said the Professor, "I call shirt No. 1, and it is marked with a single bit of tape."

"By their tapes you know them," suggested Mr. Watrous.

"Yes," replied the witness, with a grim smile. Professor White also said that in the package of Stevens' clothing (not opened in court) were

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seor White also said that in the package of

ons' clothing (not opened in court) were

ms' brogans. These were not in the bundle, he

and further explained:—

"I did not bring the brogans here to-day, because I have been directed by the counsel for the State to give certain experts an opportunity to examine them."

them."

There was a marked significance to this answer, it has long been a claim of the defence that the old man Benjamin Stevens knows more about the tragedy than he has ever told. The nails in Hayden's brogan heels having been compared by the State with the indentations discovered in the girl's face, the defence now proposes to see what may come from a comparison of those marks with the nails of

us shoes.

e last article produced was a button said to have found near the scene of the tragedy by a Mrs. cis Hubbard, of Clinton, but no one appeared to much about it, and counsel for the prosecustated that the article was not offered in evi-

dence.

On cross examination Mr. Watrous began with a series of inquiries regarding this button, and witness said that he had examined it under a magnifying glass for traces of blood. It appeared to have been cut or torn from a garment. "On the wrapper of this button when I received it was the name of the sheriff who..." Mr. Watrous (interrupting)-Who arrested the

'Yes, sir, I suppose so," replied the witness, in a

button?

"Yes, sir, I suppose so," replied the witness, in a garcastic tone.

The care exercised to prevent any tameering with Hayden's clothing while in the possession of the witness was described and the matter of the pocket knives was taken up. These were three in number—Hayden's, a smaller knite-belonging to his boy and a third and new knife bought for the boy after the other had been taken away. The inquiries at this time, however, were not pushed beyond this new knife; and regarding Hayden's oil stone Professor White sand he had obtained it mainly for the putpose of determining whether the scratches thereon would correspond with minature nicks in the blade of Hayden's knife. The carving knife and table knife were now produced, and Mr. Watrousinguired whether the State regarded them as in evidence. Judge Harrison replied that it had not been decided. Professor White continuing, said that an examination of the blade indicated that the carver being pursued, Professor White replied:—"I can only say that I have not made so careful, thereugh and exhaustive an examination of the matter on the carving knife as to be able to tell other than in the general way I have."

A SCIENTIFIC EXECUTE.

"I havn't secused you of it," reforted Mr. Watrous, who next asked, "What animals have blood corpusales resembling those of the hog or ox?"

"I can't tell. It is determined by figures, giving the respective diameters, and I can only say, from memory, that the corpuscles of a hog's blood is about 1-4,230 of an inch in diameter. By referring to my noise I see that my examination also show that the size of the corpuscles of the blood of an ox

is 1-4,303, while others state the measurement as 1-4,467. The difference I ascribe to a difference of opinion as to where the line of the corpuscie begins, and also because modern micrometers are much more accurate than these of twenty years ago. In a series of examinations which I made last winter I used the newest and best micrometers I could obtain, and withthese I want over my investigations of previous years. I found comparatively slight differences between the results of the newest instruments and those made at Cambridge, Mass., five years ago.

The opening of the afternoon proceedings were delayed by the absence of Professor White, who twenty minutes after the hour came into the court room with, a little mahegany box and a lot of papers halanced on his arm. He produced a photographic print of blood corpuscies, largely magnified. In response to an extended series of inquiries Professor White said that, in his opinion, corpuscies might be varied by the nutritive activity of the blood. This is affected by the degree of vitality, depending largely upon the digestive and accumulative processes. The defence, proceeding to further inquiries, Mr. Waller protested! that Professor White was not called as a specialist; the State would produce one in good time. Continuing, the witness said that the largest corpuscles are found in embryonic life, and that no rule has yet been established showing that rationality has any effect on the size of expuscles.

showing that rationality has any effect on the size of corpuscles.

NO BLOOD STAINS ON HAYDEN'S CLOTHING.

Hayden's shirt No. I was then taken up, and witness said that repeated examinations failed to reveal any blood stains. This was the shirt Hayden claims to have found on the day of the murder.

"Now, as to the pantaloons, Professor?"

"I have examined them repeatedly for blood stains, and taye found none."

Mr. Waller—To save time the State will forego all and any claim that there was blood on them.

Mr. Jones (for the State—Did you find blood of any kind on the pantaloons?

"None whatever," replied Professor White, emphatically.

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"None whatever," replied Professor White, emphatically.

Mr. Watrous passed up to witness Hayden's knife, and, handing him a pocket microscope, inquired what he saw.

"I see some white specks there."

"Look like arsenic?" (Laughter.)

"I think not, sir," was the grave reply.

The TELL-TALE KNIPE.

Professor White described his thorough examination of the knife some time ago, and said that he had discovered blood on the small blade, some in the notch and some in the lettering.

"How many corpuscles," \*\* \*\*nquired Mr. Watrous, \*\* \*\*are there in a drop of blood?"

"A drop is a very indefinite quantity. In one that is one-twentieth of an inch in diameter there would be, by a system of measurement adopted by scientists, five millions."

"Is that all?" exclaimed Mr. Watrous, and after a passe, inquired, "I presume you haven't counted them?" witness rejoining that he did not expect to live long enough.

Mr. Watrous excited a laugh by inquiring, sympathetically, "I hope you don't meditate anything scrious, Doctor?"

Continuing, witness said that he had found on the blade forty-two corpuscles, twenty-seven in the notch, seventeen in the lettering and a few more in the priticles of dust inside the handle. The twenty-seven were found before the preliminary trial. Professor White here produced two microscopic slides, containing an aggregate of nineteen corpuscles, which, he said, was all he was willing to swear were corpuscles of human blood. "At the preliminary hearing I testified that my examination up to that time had convinced me that the blood corpuscles on the kinde blade and corpuscles on a stone found near the corpse were alike. But after six months of careful tests I found that the spots on the stone were not blood at all. (Sensation.) I could not get from them any of the results necessary to prove that they were blood. The little particles, I am satisfied, were nothing more than small micr

places."
"Were you satisfied at the first trial that it was blood on both the knife and stone?"
"As nearly as I could be as far as I nad investigated?"
"That's all I want to know, then," exclaimed Mr.

Watrous, significantly,
Professor White described the chemical process by
which he determined that a scale of matter from the
knife blade contained blood. This was by the ordinary method prescribed by the authorities on
chemistry, and the results were most satisfactory,
For verification a drop of human blood was placed
on another knife blade and tested with similar re-

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"I was told by Hayden that he had cut himself with the knife. I went up to the jail and he showed me the sear, but of course I am unable to say whose blood I found on the blade."

At this point Mr. Waller protested against the defence pursuing inquiries any further into subjects not germane to the apecific matters for which the State had called the witness. They had not called him at this time as an expert on blood corpuscles nor on discoveries of blood on the knife.

The two boy's knives belonging to Hayden's little son were produced, and the "older" (as distinguished from a new one) witness said had upon the blade evidences that it had been used for peeling pumpkins and pears. This matter was of some importance, as Hayden claimed that his own knife was used for this purpose by his wife all the afternoon of the tragedy.

Mr. Waller again protested against continuing these inquiries at this time. Mr. Wafrous made a sharp speech, in which he claimed the right to probe everything to the utmost, and Mr. Waller replied that the cross-examination had been rather improperly pushed. All along the line of the case the defence had, by insinuation, made an argument that the State was pursuing unfair means and setting in the light of persecution. He trusted that there would be a change, so that things might progress more agreeably.

Mr. Watrous next pursued a series of ingenious inquiries with somewhat unsatisfactory results. The Hayden knife, on which blood stains were found, Professor White said he showed to Dr. Jewett on the day of the post-mortem examination of Mary Stannard's body. The suspicion that on this day blood stains might have got on the blade was met by Professor White with the statement that he did not take the from his pocket until an hour after and when miles away from the place of the examination, and that then his hand had been carefully cleansed; therefore it was impossible for any blood to have

therefore it was impossible for any blood to have got upon it.

An Expert on blood stains.

Dr. Joshua B. Treadwell, of Boaton, the State's expert on blood stains, was next called and testified that he had practised for eighteen years, and had made specialties of medical jurisprudence and blood stain examinations. After describing an extended experience in capital cases he testified that he received from Professor White fragments from Hayden's shirt and pantaloons, Mary Stannard's sunbonnet and also several complete knives; the fragments of cloth were cut out for purposes of identification in the shape of a roughly defined capital T, his own initial. These were taken in January last, and in June eighteen pieces were taken from another shirt; at another sime witness received some matter scraped from the interior of the handle of Hayden's pocket-knife and some material scraped from the stone found on the scene of the tragedy.

At twenty minutes past five P. M. Chief Justice Park remarked, "We will stop here," and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Chief Justice Park denies the report telegraphed from Norwich that he had expressed an opinion that the evidence presented by the State was very damaging to Hayden or that he made any remark that could be so construed.

ALICE GREENFIELD'S MURDER.

AFFIDAVITS CONTRADICTING THE NEW EVI-DENCE IN PAVOR OF ORLANDO GREENFIELD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

District Attorney Chase, of Oswego county, returned to this city this evening from Latayette, Ind., where he has been to obtain counter affidavits the Greenfield murder case. The hearing of the argument for a new trial comes up on the 21st inst. Mr. Chase has obtained up on the 21st inst. Mr. Chase has obtained a large number of affidavits from residents of Lafayette, saying they would not believe the parties under onth who have sworn that Royai Kellogg made admissions to them that he and his brother Alden and one George Hines outraged Alice Greenfield and then Alden killed her. One of Mr. Chase's Western affiants is Alden Kellogg himself, who swears that he knew nothing of the murder at all. Mrs. Alden Kellogg is also another affiant. Her affidavit states that her husband Alden and his brother Royal on the night of the murder both slept at her house and in the same room with her, and that they got in at ten o'clock in the evening and did not again leave the house until the next morning. Royal Kellogg, who, it is alleged, told all these stories in Indiana, has returned to Oswego county. He swears that he never made any of the statements which the affidavits of the defence charge upon him.

# ZECHMAN'S SECOND TRIAL.

EFFORTS OF THE CONVICT WISE TO MAKE THE LIQUOR LAW NOT VIOLATED. ZECHMAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF RABER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) LEMANON, Pa., Nov. 11, 1879.

The evidence in the Zechman murder case to-day was mainly intended to impair the credibility of the witness Wise, one of the principal participants in the murder of Joseph Raber. Several witnesses also testified to statements made by Wise indicating that he expected to be saved from the gallows on stating that the "squealer" had given him an assurance that he would not be hanged, and the other that Wise had said a few months ago that the rope had Wise had said a few months ago that the rope had never been made to hang him. In their arguments counsel for the prosecution dwelt considerably upon this branch of the testimony as showing a powerful motive for his course in appearing against Zechman. Francis W. Hughes, counsel for the accused, who has been in legal practice for torty-three years, said he never heard of a parallel case to the Indiantown Creek murder, which exceeded in boldness and barbarity any ever concected by the Molly Maguires, of whom he had assisted in convicting sighteen since

the prosecution of these murderers began. He portrayed Wise as the principal actor in the drama, claiming that the testimony established the fact that he had made frequent visits to old Drew's house, and urged him, in the presence of his family, to nurder Raber. The Commonwealth failed to corroborate Wise in his evidence that he had discountenanced the crime, Mrs. Drew and caughter both testifying that while Wise said Zechman wanted Raber killed he also asked the old man to commit the murder. Mr. Hughes maintaines that Wise's testimony was contradicted by himself and others and not corrobarated in any essential point. About five hours were occupied in argument, after which the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning. The case has now been on trial four days.

### SMITH-BENNETT.

APPLICATION FOR A WEIT OF CERTIORARI IN THE NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

TRENTON, Nov. 11, 1879. Gilbert Collins applied for a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court to-day, to bring up the indict-ment in the Smith-Bennett murder case, for the purpose, first, to have a severance, and, second, to purpose, first, to have a severance, and, second, to bring up the question whether having been ones placed in jeopardy can they be tried again. The counsel insisted that the prisoners would be much prejudiced and could not have a fair trial if tried together. Attornoy-General Stockton opposed the application, taking the ground that it was a case of conspiracy, and now too late to make such application after the case having been once before the court and sent down again. It would involve great expense to Hudson county and result in the failure of justice through so many trials, and now, under the law, the defendants have the privilege of testifying in their own behalf, therefore there would not be any prejudice in a joint trial in the manner insisted on by counsel. Decision was reserved. Judges Scudder, Depus and Knapp were on the bench.

A COOL MURDERER

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

On the morning of the 22d of October a young man named John Engloff, of Jordan, in this county, physician says he will die. Graves is only eighteen years old. Both parties were attending a dance at the American Hotel. During the evening Graves had quarrelled with several parties, and Engloff had interfered as a peacemaker botween them. About three o'clock in the morning, while Mr. Engloff was standing in the street talking with one Garrison, Graves approached and tried to get them to fight. Failing in this, he accused Engloff of having assisted in putting him out of doors. High words ensued, when Graves caught Engloff by the collar with his left hand and plunged a dirk which he held in his right hand, into the man's neck. The weapon went six inches to the hilt, penetrating the lung, and missing the carotid artery by a hair's breadth. Graves coolly pulled out the recking weapon and showed it to several bystanders, to whom he acknowledged the crime. He went to his father's house, where he went to bed after barricading his door. He was arrested shortly after, and is now lodged in the Penitentiary here. The ante-mortom statement of Engloff has been taken. Graves was married to a young lady of Providence a year ago, but she deserted him in two weeks, on account of his condition and to gave her own life. lighteen years old. Both parties were attending

### FATHER AND SON.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST IN THE PASSAIC

The inquest in the case of John Nieuman, who was found murdered in his barn on Saturday mornng at Passaic, N. J., was continued yesterday Charles Fredericks, a farmer, whose place adjoins that of the murdered man, testified that on the 4th inst. deceased came to his house and supped with him. In the course of conversation John Nieuman him. In the course or conversation soan Rieaman he did not dare to drink anything in the house for foar it was poisoned. For four days his son had followed him about with an axe, and even at the table kept it beside his chair. Aaron Sip, another farmer, testified to the details of searching the barn, already published. He declared it to be an impossibility for the horses to have kicked Nieuman to death, Jacomentje Frodericks, wife of the first witness, testified that she was formerly in the employ of John Nieuman, and up to his death did the washing for the family. Last Tuesday night John Nieuman told her that he feared his son would kill him. On Saturday morning when she heard of the old man's death she went over to the house. When she inquired into the circumstances attending the death Koman said he knew nothing about them. She then said:—"Great God!. you have not stained your hands with your father's blood?" To which he made no reply. Witness then went into the house, and Koman's wife told her that the previous night she had heard a noise in the barn, and also heard the old man go down stairs. Mrs. Nieuman then said that in the morning hee husband had said to her, "I do not hear the old man up yot, but I presumr it is time to arise," and then got up and kindled a fire. He said, "Now I will harness up the horses, and I suppose the old man will hear me."

He then went to the barn, but soon returned, weeping, and told her that his father was dead. Witness went up stairs to the old man's room and found a lamp burning. The bed looked as if it had been occupied. Some fow weeks ago Nieuman had come to her and asked her to take care of his money, saying he was not safe with it in the house; witness declined to do so.

During the time that the last witness was testifying to conversations between her and Koman's wife, counsel for defence brought Mrs. Nieuman into the room and insisted brought Mrs. Nieuman into the room and insisted that she remain while conversations in which she had taken part were offered in evidence. Coroner Warner, however, compelled her to leave the room. "Very well," muttered Mr. Ward, leading her out of the room, "we can read it to her to-night." The detence has two clerks in its employ who take down every word, of the testimony; and so the rule of admitting but one witness at a time misses its aim. This morning at ten the inquest will be resumed.

The funeral of the murdered man took place yesterday morning from the Dutch Reformed Church in Passaic. Rev. Mr. Grieves preached a very effective sermon, and the remains were followed to the grave by a large procession of inhabitants of Passaic and vicinity. The interment took place in the Ancient Dutch Cometery.

"MIRZA SCHAFFY'S" LECTURE.

"MIRZA SCHAFFY'S" LECTURE.

Friedrich von Bodenstedt (Mirza Schaffy), the celbrated German poet, delivered his first lecture in this country at Steinway Hall last night. The house

this country at Steinway Hall last night. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The lecture was delivered in the German language, and the audience was composed mostly of Germans.

"Mirza Schaffy" described his poetneal development and illustrated the same with his own most characteristic creations. The poet does not weigh his words, but speaks without the least hestlation. Most of his sayings were humorous, as the prolonged murmurs of laughter testified. He was the recipient of many beautiful floral tributes, among which was a large basket on which the words "Welcoms, Mirza Schaffy," wore inscribed in white pinks on a bed of red roses. After the first part he was loudly encored and reappeared holding in his hand a large floral wreath, with streamers representing the national colors of America and Germany. Her Ludwig Dingeldey, planist, performed "Der Wanderer," by Schubert-Liszt, "Mirza Schaffy" will deliver two more lectures in this city—one Thursday night, in German, and the last, Saturday afternoon, in English—when Neville Moritz, the tragedian, will act as interpreter.

# THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., has resolved, in view of the fact that the intention is new expressed to celebrate the closing event of the Revo-lutionary War by a grand remnion of the thirteen original States in October, 1881, at Yorktown, Va., the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis, that they will proceed to Yorktown, Va., on October 19, 1881, chartering a special steamer for the purpose. On returning the command will visit Richmond or Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia. The fol-lowing special committee has been appointed to make all arrangements:—Major C. T. Christensen, Captain J. Frank Dillont and Captain J. Frederick Ackermas. The committee on the election of a fleu-tenant colonel reported in favor of Major C. T. Chris-tensen. As an incentive to the members of the regi-ment to add in increasing the organization several handsome prizes have been offered. Just previous to adjourning the council of officers decided to at-tond the fair of the Seventh regiment on next Mon-day evening in uniform. expressed to celebrate the closing event of the Revo-

The trial of Dr. Hugh S. Kinmouth, a wealthy physician of Asbury Park, for selling liquor without a liceuse, was continued yesterday at Red Bank, N. J. The complainant in the case is James A. Bradley, temperance Mayor of Asbury Park, who first opposed Dr. Kinmouth a year ago, when the latter was candidate for Chosen Freeholder. Since then each has retaliated on the other in their respective papers. Dr. Kinmouth is a total abstinence man. The State claimed that he dispensed liquor at his drug store without prescriptions, while the Doctor swore that he did not. \* He testified that Mr. Eradley came into the drug store one day and said he felt unwell and asked Komouth's advice what to take. Kinmouth recommended a little brandy, which the temperance Mayor took. In rebuttal Mayor Bradley denied, this. 'At six o'clock Judge Walling delivered his charge—a fair and impartial one—and the case went to the jury. Few trials in Monmouth county have caused so much interest, Bradley and Kinmouth being among the best known men in the county. The jury, after one hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of sequittal, Dr. Kinmouth's friends last night burned bonfires and paraded the streets with a band. out a liceuse, was continued yesterday at Red Bank,

THE STEAMSHIP ARIZONA.

THE PEARFUL BEST IN HER PROW -CONDITION OF THE FORWARD BULKHEAD-PASSENGERS WHO WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL ON THE CASPIAN. COAST OF LONG ISLA D.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Sr. Johns, N. P., Nov. 11, 1879.

Arrangements have been completed by Mr. Guion for forwarding the passengers of the Arizona to parties, the first to preced to Liverpool by the ship Caspian, of the Alian line, and the second by the Nevada, of the Guion line, which left New York to-day and will call here. She is not expected to arrive pefore Saturday. The Caspian is due on Thursday, and will carry away all those whose business is

the damage to the Arizona's prow. The debris has to estimate the damage she sustained in the collision with the iceberg. The breach in her bows is twenty feet broad by thirty feet deep, and looks like th opening of a railway tunnel. The more people look at it the greater grows the wonder that any vessel could have sustained such awful damage and kept affoat, yet, strange to say, the ship within a few feet of the broken plates is as sound as ever. Scarcely a ivet has started, and the collision bulkhead, though bent inwards, is absolutely intact. When the sails

bent inwards, is absolutely intact. When the smis were taken out of the compartment underneath the forecastle, and immediately in the rear of the bulk-head, they were found to be perfectly dry.

MEASCRES OF SAFETT.

The bend in the iron bulkhead seems due to the action of the water, though it may have been caused by ice forced through the opaning in her bows. It suggests the propriety of further strengthening the forward partitions in ocean steamers, as in similar accidents the safety or human life must depend on the solidity of the watertight bulkheads. Steamships should also be compelled to use electric headlights. Had the Arizons been furnished with one the fearful catastrophe of Friday night could not have happened.

The following is a list of the passengers who will

are inspensed.

The following is a list of the passengers who will extransferred to the Caspian:

W. R. Bacon, Clinton Winans,

Dr. Grane and wife, Clinton winans,
Dr. Crane and wife,
William Grieve,
J. B. Renwick,
H. Sallenbach,
S. J. Hall,
James Bedell,
James Bedell,
James Bedell,
James Appieton,
T. Whittlesay,
R. J. Horner,
John E. McCrea,
Thomas Homer,
John Firth,
Peter B. Steel,
G. Kirk,
Barnard Radeliff, wife and child,
John Hall and wite,
W. G. Blackie,
J. M. Ross,
J. H. Lippincott,
H. C. Turner, Jr.,
W. Burgess,
J. Dahll,
William Carnshaw,
John D. Lyon,
S. Weill and wife.

# THE CHAMPION COLLISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1879. Acting British Consul George Crump into the causes Acting British Consul George Crump into the causes of the collision of the steamship Champion and the ship Lady Octavia on Friday morning last. The court will hold its sessions at the Commercial Exchange, and will be constituted as follows:—President, Acting Consul Crump (in the absence of any ligher British naval official); William Brockie, Captain John Rowell, of the steamship Strathmore, of Glasgow; Captain Thomas Roy, of the ship Esther Roy, of Maitland, N. S., and Captain Thomas Webster, of the bark Whittington, of Lancaster.

### CAUGHT IN THE CYCLONE.

THE SCHOONER CRESCENT DISMANTLED AND FORE THE WIND-THE ESEMPIO'S VOYAGE-A Captain James Wilkie, of the schooner Crescent, of

Bridgewater, N. S., which was wrecked off the coast of Canso in a violent hurricane on October 29, was brought to this city yesterday morning by the Nova Scotian bark Blomidon, now lying at the foot of South Third street, Williamsburg. Four members of the crow of the Crescent, residing in Bridgewater, N. S.—Peter Frelick, James Whitecross, James Rao'clock in the morning, the wind began to blow a gale and kept increasing to a hurricane. I ordered the mainsail and foresail to be double reefed and tim bonnet taken off the jib. About half-past six the gale increased to a hurricane, and then we took three ree is in the foresail and mainsail, and reefed the jib. About seven we took in the mainsail. The wind was then fast increasing. An hour later it blew away the reefed foresail, and the wind had assumed such violence that the jib was taken in and the schooner was hove to under bare poles. Later I ordered her to be kept before the wind, and we made from sixteen to twenty miles in this manner along the west coast. At nine o'clock the schooner rolled on her beamends. In order to right her I was compelled to cut away her mainmast, and afterward her foremast followed. In falling, the latter carried away the bowsprit and attachments. The wind hauling around at that time, the Crescent righted herself. It was still blowing a strong gale from the northwest, when we rigged a jurymast, but finding our rudder braces damaged we put up a signal of distress. That signal was sighted by the bark Blomidon, of Windsor, Captain Morris, and on the following day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we were taken on board of her, abandoning the Crescent. She was about seventy-five tons burden, and was insured in Nova Scotia."

The Austrian bark Esempio, Captain Petrina, en-

The Austrian bark Esempio, Captain Petrina, encountered the cyclone in the vicinity of Sable Island, on October 29. The vessel, coming into port yesterday atternoon, showed many signs of the rough usage she received from the strong winds and heavy seas. She was also short one member of her crew that left Dundee, Scotland, lifty days ago. He was sent aloft, when the gale began to rage, to unloosen sails, and while manesuving in the ropes he lost his hold and was blown into the water. It was impossible to hower a boat, with the heavy sos running, and the man was left to his fate. He was an Austrian, named August Budinich. The Esempio was standing off the coast of Sable Island about forty-five miles from shore on the evening of the 28th of October, and heading westward. The wind which had been moderate throughout the night began to increase to a gale as morning dawned. The seas became rougher and began pouring over the decks. The crew were put to work at the pumps and continued at them for three days. The gale increased to a hurricane as the day were on, and in the afternoon the cyclone broke upon them. The vessel went on her beam ends, but the wind, which had been blowing from the southwest, hauled around to the northwest shortly after, righting the vessel. The foretopsail was lost, and many of the smaller saits were spit or blown into the water, and the head seas, which fleeded the decks, compelled the men to constantly work the pumps. Captain Petrina believes that the pig from which composed the cargo of the Esempic saved the vessel from heing wrecket. The wind moderated during the night of the 29th, and the ship had fair weather into port. ON HER BEAM ENDS.

The Austrian bark Esempio, Captain Petrina, encountered the cyclone in the vicinity of Sable Island,

THE SPERANZA'S VOYAGE.

THE AUSTRIA SPERANZA'S VOYAGE.

The Austrian bark Speranza, Captain Lucovich, was struck by the gale from the southward off the Banks. She did not encounter the gale in all its severity, for the captain says that they were not far off the coast when the hurricane was running outside. On thes morning of November 1 they fell in with a tritish ship of about 1,000 tons burden. She was heading to the eastward at the time, but the lookout could not discern the name, as she stood six or seven miles out to sea. She was evidently making her way into some northern port under difficulties.

making her way into some northern port under dirficulties.

The bark Donald Ferguson, Captain Ross, came
through the South Atlantic from the Cape of Good
Hope. While off the coast of Bermuda, on the 29th
of October, the hurricane from the Gulf region
struck her, but did no damage. Toward the morning of the 30th the wird moderated. About eleven
o'clock in the night, in latitude 32 and longitude 62,
she met with a wrecked vessel, bottom up. A boat
was lowered with three men, and after paddling
arcund until morning in the vicinity they were
taken on board, without discovering the vessel's
name or snything by which she might be identified.
The ship Donald McKay, Captain Ihider, was
twenty-two days west of the Banks. The burricane
from the southward struck the vessel about thirty
miles south from that point, causing the loss of the
smaller sails.

# FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

HAVANA, Nov. 11, 1879. The steamer City of Merida, when off Frontera, on the Mexican coast, caught fire in her kitchen. The flames were extinguished after doing considerable IMPROVEMENTS TO NAVIGATION.

COLONEL NEWTON'S REPORT TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS-THE WORK IN AND ABOUT HELL GATE-THE HARLEM RIVER-THE SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1879. The report of Colonel Newton on the river in provements in the neighborhood of New York city has been received by the Chief of Engineers and is under preparation for transmission to Congress. The original estimate for the work at Hell Gate was \$5,139,120 and there has been appropriated up to date \$2,538,200, of which there has been expended \$2,084,711. During the year just completed there was expended \$197,975, leaving on hand for future work, after allowing for Habilities, \$330,989. The estimate for the next fiscal year is \$450,000 and the total amount required for the completion of the improvement is \$2,615,078.

contains an area of about one and a half acres, and is covered for the greater portion of its surface by a formation of clay, gravel, sand, bowlders and a con creftd mass, through which the bed rock occasionally projected. Work has not hitherto been regularly conducted upon this reef; at times only when operations ceased for a time upon Coenties Reef and thers the drilling scow has been put to work upon the outlying portions of the bed rock. It was finally determined to resume operations and pursue them steadily until the whole should be reduced to the proper level. After Frying Pan, in Hell Gate, shall have been removed, the next position will be upon Pot Rock, which will conclude the channel reefs enumerated in the original report. tion of the Middle Reef, including Negro Head, as by this operation alone a great step toward radical improvement will have been accomplished.

The amount of rock excavation has been small for he past year, owing to the necessity of purchasing and establishing an entirely new plant; but the larger facilities now furnished will insure a quick progress. With every advance of the galleries, also,

progress. With every advance of the galleries, also, an increased area of operations is developed. At Hallett's Point the total amount of rock removed since the final blast is 57,929 gross tons, leaving about 20,000 tons to be removed. Advantage has been taken of the absence of the dredging machines to make an examination of the reef by means of the sweep. The shoalest point found is 14.7 feet below mean low water, while over that part of the reef to which the dredging has been principally confined the depths vary from about 21 to 28 feet, the required depth of 26 feet having been obtained over a large part of the reef.

FLOOD ROCK.

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\*\*PLOOD ROCK.\*\*

At the begunning of the year the mine was full of water, having been so since the stoppage of work on December 31, 1876. The pumps were put in place and the water removed. It was found that numerous seams nad opened in the walis and roof, which required timbering to prevent the piers and roof rock from falling. The broken rock which was taken from the mine was used for building an island large enough to give a place for machinery for carrying on the work, and so placed as to serve for a dyke for deflecting the ebb tide from the Gridiron and Middle Reef until they are removed. When all the machinery as in position it is proposed to increase the present rate of working about four times or more if the amounts appropriated from year to year justify it.

The drilling scow was placed on Diamond Reef and located on the eastern edgo. The divers reported small areas of rock exposed, and the dome was lowered for drilling. The drills, however, struck through to sand at three to six feet, and proved the rock to be only embedded bowlders. Further examination showed the whole northeastern portion of the reef, nearly an acre in extent and comprising about two-thirds of its whole area, to be of the same character, a bed of stiff clay and comented sand, filled with rounded bowlders of all sizes up to twenty or thirty tons weight, and so hard as to defy all ordinary methods of excavation. Upon reporting this fact I received authority to try the efficacy of streams of water from a powerful steam pump in cutting away the material and loosening the bowlders. The experiment was tried at slack water, the divers guiding the hosepipes, which were lashed to spars held down from above, and was so far satisfactory that it was decided to purchase a large pump and arrange for working it constantly. With this apparatus, which requires four or five men for handling it, no difficulty

THE HARLEM RIVER.

says:— In addition to the appropriation of \$300,000, made South Third street, Williamsburg. Four members of the crow of the Grescent, residing in Bridgewater, N. S.—Peter Frelick, James Whitecross, James Ratinse and Elias Conrad—were also picked up by the bark and brought to this city. They will go before the British Consult this morning and enter their protest. Captain Wilkie told a Herald reporter the circumstances of the wrock of the vessel by the hurricane which raged off the Nova Scotlacoaston October 29. He said:—"We were about eight miles from Canso, to which port we were going swatting orders. The weather, after leaving the island of St. Pierre, Miquelon, was fair until she reached the neighborhood of Canso, and there was every prospect of a good run. The Creacent was a strongly built schooner, having been engaged in the cod fishing trade off the Banks, and could live through any ordinary gale. On the 29th of October, about six o'clock in the morning, the wind began to blow a gale and kept increasing to a hurricane. I ordered the mainsail and foresail to be double veried. State Legislature which provided for the appointing of a commission to assess benefits and damages, and to condemn such land as may be necessary for the proposed cut or canal. Since this bill became a law detailed maps and descriptions of each piece of property in any way affected by the proposed cut have been in progress of preparation to be submitted to the Supreme Court, this being necessary before the commissioners can be appointed. The estimate for a fifteen foot channel is \$2.100.000.

> In conformity with a resolution of the House of last session Colonel Newton has made a report on the improvements necessary along the south coast of Long Island, between Rockaway Inlet and Coney

the improvements necessary along the soult coard of Long Island, between Rocksway Inlet and Composition of Long Island and New Jersey, mering at the bar at Sandy Hook, limit a water area which is exposed to the severet gazes which described the severet gazes which as a severet gazes which and the severet gazes which as a severet gazes which described the severet from the severet gazes which as t of Long Island, between Rockaway Inlet and Coney Island Point. He says:—

The coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, meeting at the bar at Sandy Hook, limit a water area which is exposed to the severest gaies which desolate this coast. The line specified under the resolution is but five and one-half miles in length, from the point of Coney Island to Rockaway Inlet, and every part of it being in the immediate neighborhood of the harbor of New York the question would naturally arise, What necessity, under such circumstances, could there be for the construction of a breakwater? Obviously only under the contingency, which would belong to a very severe storm, of the waves breaking on the bar and thus preventing the passage of the tempest tossed vessels to the natural harbor within. The position for a breakwater under this aspect of things along the portion of the coast under consideration would be west of Rockaway Inlet in five fathoms of water, the line facing southeast. This line would, if prolonged, intersect at short distances the shore of Long Island and Sandy Mook, and would thus have its flanks protected from dangerous seas. Rockaway Inlet, however, is continually advancing westward, accompanied by immense shoals of moving sand, which are gradually restricting and may finally obliterate the deep water area suitable for a breakwater and now lying between the inlet and Coney Island Point, rendering it necessary thereby to fix the location in deeper water and in a more exposed position. No permanent improvement, based upon fixing in its present position the course of the inlet, is possible, and no improvement should be contemplated which sims at more than temporary benefit, by works undertaken at infrequent and irregular intervals, with the object of insuring a reasonably direct discharge over the bar. A breakwater, if ever constructed, would not be on the portion of coast examined nor for the protection of local commerce. Its position would be distant from the shore of Long Island, seven the New England and Sout Island Point. He says:-

FIGHTING WITH DYNAMITE.

SHARP CONTEST FOR THE POSSESSION OF A MINE-USING THE DREAD EXPLOSIVE AS A WEAPON-A FUSE THAT WAS NOT PIEED-4 CRITICAL MOMENT AND THRILLING SCENE.

BREWSTER'S, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879. This usually quiet corner of Putnam county is still very much excited over a desperate fight for an ore mino which occurred here a tew days ago between a party of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's mployes from Scranton, Pa., and a couple of stub born contractors, who, with a gang of their work men, endeavored to hold possession of the Lilly Pos-ter pit on the protext that they had a contract with the company and could take as long as they liked to carry it out. A short time ago the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton purchased this mine, and a verbal contract was made with two men named Canfield and Maley to work it. The contract, of course, like all others of the kind, was subject to lissolution at a day's notice, but by courtesy was run until the end of last month, when the company. becoming dissatisfied with Canfield and Maley, informed them through Superintendent Cosgriff that their services were needed no longer. They refused to vacate the property, alleging that their contract with the company called for several thousand tons of ore and they could get it out in as long or short a time as they saw fit. Cosgriff then sent Constable Day with orders to eject them forcibly, but one of the workmen swung a hammer at Day and he de-

time as they saw fit. Coegriff then sent Constable Day with orders to eject them forcibly, but one of the workmen swung a hammer at Day and he departed.

Mr. W. W. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., the general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, was notified of the situation, and he immediately came here and saw Canneld. The latter was very protane and said, "He'd be damned if he'd give up possession until his contract was filled." Mr. Scranton then telegraphed for his attorney, Mr. Hamilton Wallis, of New York city, and at the same time sent a despareh for Captain C. W. McKinney, of the company's Coal and Iron Police at Scranton, asking him to come at once with six trusty men. The squad left Scranton at midnight with gens and ammunition, arriving here on the following afternoon with a suspicious looking box, which it was afterward ascertained contained Remington rifles. They were driven in carriages from the station to the mine. Mr. Scranton again held a long parley with Contractor Maley, and said the company would pay him whatever his contract called for if he withdrew from the property, and in case he felf damaged to any extent they would be willing to arbitrate the matter. This Maley refused to do. He had twelve men in the pit holding possession.

DESCENDING THE LADDER.

As soon as he refused Mr. Scranton and his party, armed with guns and wearing the uniform of the Scranton Coal and Iron Police, proceeded to descend the rickety ladder which led into the pit, a depth of 200 feet. They no sooner did so than the Maley gang at the bottom fired a blast of dynamite and it sent a shower of broken stones flying out of the pit and ratting around the heads of the invaders, whose lives were in imminent peril. Nothing daunted, however, they descended. The men below were hidden under a rocky tycess, and could touch of the deadly dynamine with safety. They had several heavy charges of it in the rock at the foot of the ladder. When the Scranton men were half way down another blast of dynamite was soon as they coul

seven guns from the men on the ladder were levelled at the head of Bracken and a halt was called. Captain McKinney said:—

"If you lire that fuse we will blow your head off." Then addressing his companions, added, "Let every man shoot to kill."

Contractor Maley, who was watching the scene from the mouth of the pit, said, "Don't light it, Joe; they'll kill you," Joe didn't light it, but quickly retreated to his cave, and the Scranton men soon hurried to the bottom. The workmen were loath to leave, but after a lively pricking of bayonets they hurried up the ladder and a fresh gang of men was put in their places. Mr. Scranton and his party were then lowered to the other vein—300 feet deep—in buckets, and they drove a gang of refuctant workmen out of there and then returned to the surface once more.

The Shoriff stood and watched this exciting scene, and crowds of persons were assembled at the mouth of the pit when the Scranton men came out. On coming out they were arrested and held to ball it the sum of \$250 each. The contractors and Bracker were also arrested. The case will engage the attention of Court at once, and intense interest is felt in the result.

AT ODDS WITH HIS PASTOR.

BEGINNING OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL OF DR OSMUN, OF MORRISTOWN-"A VERY GOOD DENTIST BUT A VERY POOR METHODIST "

The ecclesiastical trial of Dr. Charles R. Osmun was begun yesterday at Morristown, N. J., in the chapel of the Methodist Church, which was thronged in spite of the rainy weather. The audience was restricted to members of the Methodist persuasion and representatives of the press, the latter having been admitted only after a sharp debate. The court" as completed is compo from the churches in the New Jersey Conference, who are presided over by Rev. George F. Dickins of Newark, who seems a fair minded, just man is his decisions; the church is represented by counsel in Stephen B. Ransom, of Jersey City, while Mr. J. C. Allen, of Hackettstown, protected the interests of Dr. Osmun; H. W. Knight acting as secretary. All the preliminaries ready, the charges, many of which bear a striking similarity to those preferred against Dr. Talmage, were read, to which the Doctor pleaded "Not guilty."

The pastor of the church, Rev. Shadrack L. Bow